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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the American Brig CHARLES, Captain S. Towne, from Leghorn the 17th of August. On the 6th instant, in Lat. 20° 50' N. and Long. 87° 40' E. she passed a large Ship standing to the N. W. the wind being then N. N. E. and the Brig in 25 fathoms of water, or just off Point Palmyras, apparently bound for Calcutta. We shall therefore most probably see her arrival in the River mentioned in to-day's Report.

It is now become a matter of common and frequent occurrence for French and American Ships to make quicker passages from Europe than English ones; and it is to be hoped that this will ultimately rouse the attention of English merchants and ship-builders to the advantage of attending more to the quality of sailing in ships intended for single or running voyages than was necessary when our Commerce was principally conducted by means of fleets. Then, indeed, capacity of stowage, in proportion to admeasured tonnage, was of the highest importance; and even now, according to the absurd law of exacting duties according to admeasured instead of actual burthen, it is still an object of some consideration; but whenever early appearance to take advantage of markets, or quick returns, are to be effected, the happy union of capacity and speed, which American vessels, above all others, possess, is worthy of our close imitation. Indeed, their mercantile marine is as superior, generally speaking, to that of all other nations, as are the ships of their navy, when compared with the same class of vessels in every other country.

We have not heard whether the CHARLES brings any Continental News of importance. Italy is not a quarter from which we may now expect any thing of a cheering or agreeable nature; but whatever we may learn from this source we shall readily communicate.

The French Papers are still the chief source of our materials for to-day; tho' we have added in the second Sheet some further portions from the Extracts of English Papers given in JOHN BULL, detailing the ceremonies and entertainments by which the Coronation of George IV. was distinguished, particularly the hundred-times-repeated description of the bold and courageous Champion, who throws down a glove, challenging all the world, and very courteously calling the man who will dare to take it up, "a Traitor, and a Liar!" being, however, quite safe in using these gentle terms, because he knows that no one dare accept his challenge without the certainty of being hung, drawn, and quartered for his pains. But the whole is a tissue of unmeaning pageantry, unsuited to the genius of the times, and after all, not half so spirit-stirring and animated as the Tournament in Ivanhoe, at Ashby de-la-Zouch. One could almost wish for another Wilfred, a Black Knight, and a Locksley, to try the mettle of Mr. Dymoke and others, who affect the manners of an early age without its spirit or its vigour; and help to make up a lifeless skeleton of forms, without the muscles that clothed or the souls that animated them in the days of true chivalry. It would be just as sensible, and much more venerable in point of antiquity, to get up an imitation of the Battle of the Kings in the Vale of Slime-pits, the earliest Battle-Royal on record, and introduce the ten Kings and twenty Dukes of Edom, each reigning over a spot scarcely larger than an English parish, and not having one fourth the number of subjects that filled London at the late Coronation, all con-

tending for mastery, as to be content with the poor attempt of one Champion who could hardly bear his armour, and who, after all his training at Astley's to learn how to support his body, and make his horse walk backward, had no one to encounter, though the weakest Knight of the olden time would have unhorsed his Championship at the first shock. But he had nothing to dread from the summons of *Laissez Aller*, and wheeled back his sleek and well-fed steed in the same harmless and unchivalric manner as it had first entered the bloodless lists!

Even all this harmless folly might, indeed, be patiently endured, if any benefit whatever could be shewn to result from it; or if its expences were defrayed from the surplus funds of an overflowing Treasury, or borne by the parties who played the prominent characters in the pageant itself. This, however, is not the case. If we ask whether the King of England has one additional attribute of power in consequence of his Coronation; whether he has done any thing throughout the whole of that state-shew, which can endear him more to his people; or whether his life or his reign are likely to be prolonged or rendered more happy on that account; we think that candour and experience will answer—No. If, on the other hand, we enquire, whether such a ceremony has not led to an unnecessary waste of money among those who contribute least to its accumulation, and drawn from the pockets of thousands who never have and never can derive any benefit or pleasure from its disbursement; whether additional cause of irritation and disaffection was not given by the unnecessary and insulting treatment of the Queen; and whether the good or benevolent acts that may have been exercised at the Coronation, might not have been as effectually and less expensively done without all the stage mummary by which it was accompanied; candour and common sense will answer—Yes!

If a Coronation were indispensable—though the King having reigned with undisputed title for years without it, makes this doubtful—it should at least have been held as a sacred or a moral rite, biading together the monarch, the nobles, and the people, by a solemn and public pledge of protection on the one hand, and allegiance on the other. Such an act has necessarily much of dignity attached to its very essence; and there would be no room for loud complaint, if this were done for instance with something of the same state with which Kings repair to the Temple of their Creator, to put up their prayers or thanksgivings on any signal event. But more than this is undue homage to earthly power; and in our eyes, we must confess that King John signing the Great Charter of English Liberty in the Field of Runnymede; Elizabeth disposing of her plate by lottery at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the service of the State, or reviewing her Troops at Tilbury Fort, on the approach of the Spanish Armada; are more truly Royal objects than the clamouring of a certain Duke for arrears that he himself had petulantly refused, the neglected death and tumultuous burial of a Queen, or even the Coronation of Majesty itself, which is boasted to have "exceeded in splendour every thing that we even read of Asiatic pomp," as if to surpass this were a fit subject of admiration, forgetting that the pomp of Asiatic Kings had its foundations often laid on the prostrate necks of its miserable subjects; and that even now the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Persia may be seen wrapped in one blaze of diamonds, while their enslaved and impoverished people are neither sure of food, or clothing, or shelter, or even life, for the brief period of a day, as the sun often rises upon those who are in full possession of health, and joy, and riches, and before it sets sees them stripped of all, at the bare nod of a

capricious despot. Such is generally the history on which "Asiatic pomp" reposes; and so far from this being worthy of our ambition to equal, much less to excel, we trust that England, even in her decline, will be long before she learns to value splendour above happiness, pomp before utility, or all the gaudy trappings of power, rather than the stern and simple aspect of Freedom, Purity, and Justice.

We return to the French Papers, for the articles of General News, continuing the Translations in the order of their dates, from the period at which we left off yesterday. To complete the second Sheet we have again given a page of untranslated matter from the Bordeaux Journals; and as we cannot, without suffering great inconvenience from arrears of Correspondence, omit the usual issue of our Asiatic Sheet, we have given place to the last of the able and useful Letters of PHILOPATRIS in its pages of to-day, with such other local details as were omitted yesterday for want of room.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 18, 1821.

Turkey.—We have received from Constantinople a very extraordinary document: it is the *Yafia*, a writing which was affixed to the body of the unfortunate Greek Patriarch at the time of his execution. It will be seen in that document that the old man was accused of having had a hand in the horrors committed in the Morea, and that it was almost a crime for him to have been born in that island.

"Since the Heads and Authorities of every nation whatever are charged with the duty of watching over those under them, and in case they discover any thing criminal are to inform Government of it, the Patriarchs, who are also established as Chiefs of those of their own religion, ought to make themselves acquainted with the evil designs of the people, to prevent conspiracies, or reclaim the disaffected, or if need be, to punish them, and by that means discharge the debt of gratitude which they owe the Sublime Porte for the favors and prerogatives that they enjoy under the protection of Government.

"At the same time, this perfidious Patriarch could not be ignorant of the meetings which had taken place, and the insurrection headed by some designing men, who excited a spirit of fanaticism or of diabolical inspiration. It was his duty then to inform those of his persuasion who had been led into error, that this enterprise was hopeless, because any attempt against the Mahomedan power and religion will never succeed. Swayed by the corruption of his heart, he has neither prevented nor punished the deluded; but he has, on the contrary, taken a part in the insurrection, as Chief.

"Aware of this conspiracy, the Porte had endeavoured, out of mere pity, to lead back its subjects into the ways of safety, and for this purpose had addressed to the Patriarch a *Bugurudli*, containing the necessary measures, with an injunction to hurl his Anathema against all the insurgents in the nation. But instead of doing this, the traitor has been the principal cause of the disturbances. It is known that he was born in the Morea, and that he has had a hand in the excesses committed in the district of Kalavruta. He has therefore been the cause of that extermination with which the wrath of God threatens them.

"As there is on all hands a conviction of his treachery, it has become necessary to drive him off the earth—he shall therefore be hanged as an example to others.

"Sunday, 19th of the month Roodscheeb, in the year 1236 (22d April 1821.)"

Another *Futfa*, expressing nearly the same motives, was affixed to the body of the Bishop of Ephesus.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 19, 1821.

London, July 11.—A wine-merchant, at the corner of King's-Street, has pulled down all the front of his house, supporting the different floors by posts, and converted the interior into an amphitheatre, in order to let places for the day of the coronation.

Hermstadt, Transylvania, June 24.—The Turks are not yet at Jassy; but the flight of the Arnauts and Hetairistes upon the road of Skuleni (the principal entry of Prussia on the side of Moldavia) proves that they are not very far distant. Jassy is almost evacuated by the inhabitants; every robber rules there. A few days ago Prince Kantacuzène caused a Bayard to be beheaded, who was accused of having delivered up some Hetairistes to the Turks; his brother was compelled to carry his head through the streets of Jassy, and he therefore received four hundred blows on the soles of the feet. The Hetairistes are divided into skirmishing parties (or Guerillas) of thirty or forty men, they overrun Moldavia, pillage the houses of the Bayards, and distribute their corn among the peasants. They persecute the Bayards because they believe them to favor the Turks. The latter advance by short marches towards Jassy, through the valley of Beirlat. Their number appears to be from 10 to 12 thousand men according to the exactions they make. They send out detachments of 10 to 30 men in all directions, who burn the Convents and Churches of the Greeks and the Hetairistes in the most cruel manner. They thrust red irons into the most sensible parts, give them small cuts with a dagger (*handsehar*) and at last cut off their heads after some hours of suffering.

A traveller arrived from Kichenon, a commercial town of Russia, assures us that the Russian troops expect every day, with the greatest impatience, the order to enter Moldavia. On the other hand, the Turks complain of Russia, because she has allowed the Hetairistes to form themselves upon her territory, and to pass over under the Russian flag against the Turks. The Pasha of Braila, who demanded the removal of the Greek vessels stationed in the Danube, near the embouchure of the Pruth, under the Russian flag, received no answer. The fugitive Hetairistes are permitted to enter Russia; but they are obliged to lay aside their arms and uniforms. They are already for the most part furnished with Russian passports.

As to Wallachia we know nothing with certainty; it is known that the Turks have occupied Bucharest without resistance; that a battle was fought, without any important result, near Tergowiseth; but many of the Insurgent leaders have gone over to the Turks. It is very difficult to get certain information from Wallachia.

Paris, July 14.—Many of the German Journals contain a "Proclamation of the Greeks to Europeans." After a touching and lively picture of all the woes they have endured for many ages under the insupportable yoke of the Turks, they ask of Europeans, if not their help, at least a look of commiseration. "We respect (say they), your political system; but it is misfortune that it has for a long time protected the followers of the Koran, against us, who are the disciples of the Gospel." Moreover they are far (say they) having a revolutionary object, from having a wish to dethrone the Sultan. And in claiming the interference of the powers of Europe their only object is to return into the Great European Family, of which the Greek nation is the Mother, and to enjoy a peaceful, a legal, and a civil existence.

During the whole of the first service of the Royal Table, on the day of the coronation of the King of England, the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of High Constable of England, and the Marquis of Anglesea, in that of Grand Master of the King's household, sat on horseback in the grand costume of Peers, and having their crowns upon their heads. A false report was spread that these two noblemen would place substitutes in this august ceremony. It had been intended according to ancient custom, to give the people the remains of the Royal Banquet, but a prudent reflection made them give up the idea. It is easy to imagine the frightful disorders that would result from the avidity of a hundred thousand combatants, all disputing about the pieces. Precaution was even carried so far as to fortify with enormous bars of iron the great northern gate, through which it was possible the people might endeavour to make a passage. The grand hall of Westminster will be illuminated by 28 lustres, each bearing 60 wax candles: 1680 in all. We have not reckoned in this number, the torches and chandeliers which will be placed upon the tables.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 20, 1821.

London, July 12.—Although we know that the banquet of next Thursday, in the great hall of Westminster, will be very sumptuous, yet we doubt if so much food will be consumed as in the feasts of our ancestors on like occasions, as may be seen by the authentic record of that period.

On the 10th of February 1274, orders were given to the different Sheriffs of twelve counties, to provide for the coronation of Edward I. at Windsor, on Easter-Eve, 440 oxen, 744 porkers, 430 sheep, 22,460 poultry.

In 1307, Edward II. gave order to the Seneschal of Gascony and to the Constable of Bordeaux to send to London 1000 pipes of good wine for his Coronation feast. The payment of the wine and of the carriage was assigned upon the revenues of Gascony, and was to be negotiated by a company of Florentine merchants who had farmed them.

According to a Letter written by the agents of Lloyd's at Geneva, it appears that the island of Hydra, of Spezia, and of Ipsera, had armed about 70 vessels, each mounting 16 to 20 guns, which searched the ships navigating the Archipelago, and seized every thing belonging to the Turks.

New York Letters and Papers have been received this morning, dated the 28th of May. They contain nothing remarkable, except a gigantic project, which will consist in making an establishment at the mouth of the Colombia, to receive in a direct line, the teas brought from China. Thence they will be embarked upon the Colombia, and thus conveyed as far up as the Rocky Mountains; and then carried overland they will reach the navigable branch of the Missouri. This passage across will not be less than 340 miles in an inhabited and mountainous country. The execution of this plan will change entirely the course of Commerce, since it will henceforth be the New World which will furnish the Old with the produce of the East Indies.

Vienna, July 5.—The Courier from Constantinople arrived yesterday, with dispatches that come up to the 12th of June inclusive. They have been received with so much the more eagerness that the news and the official notes of the Swiss Embassy, from Odessa, under date of the 10th, as well as the private letters of the 18th, received from the same city, made us presage an immediate rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Those, which the Constantinople Courier brought us, far from destroying this conjecture, left no hope of a reconciliation between the two powers. Baron Strogonoff had renounced, since the 10th of June, every kind of connection with the Porte and ordered the subjects of Russia to save their property by all possible means. He had then retired to Buyukdéré. The effects and papers left by the Ambassador in the house of the Russian embassy at Constantinople had then been seized by order of the Grand Seigneur, and it is added that the Ambassador himself is rigorously watched at Buyukdéré (where his country house is); nevertheless he has succeeded in dispatching thence a Courier to Petersburg by the way of Odessa.

The private letters generally agree on this point, that it is hardly possible but Russia will resent the insult which has been given to her, at least on this last occasion, when the Turkish Government has been formally the aggressor. Moreover the news which we have received from Odessa relative to the catastrophe, which had taken place at Constantinople, and about the massacre of the Greeks in the Turkish capital, are somewhat exaggerated. In the mean time the executions continue; and it is also true that vessels loaded with women and children had been carried out to sea and there sent to the bottom. But there has been no general massacre. By order of the Sultan all the shops in the bazar were to be opened; but the merchants concealed themselves, and only opened the warehouses which were empty. Trade was at a stand, and payments were stopped at the banks.

The news from Corfu of the 5th of June announce, according to the accounts of the Captain of an English ship, the CHANTICLEER, that the inhabitants of Attica had entered the

city of Athens and had forced the Turks to retire into the citadel, where it did not appear they could hold out long, because they want water.

The besiegers receive guns and stores from the island of Hydra. They have learnt at Corfu, through their maritime connections, that 12 Greek expeditions had sailed for Patras, in order to carry succours to the Grecian army which besieges that place. On the 17th of June, two fishing boats, furnished with regular passports, entered the port of Zante under the Russian flag, and their owners declared that they had been attacked upon the Coast of the Morea by two pirates of Galapris, that their effects had been carried off, and their men bastinadoed.

The frigate REVOLUTIONAIRE, which was in the port of Zante, dispatched immediately two gun boats under the command of Lieutenant Morel; guided by the two fishing boats they went in search of the pirates, and after an obstinate battle, in which the latter had 20 men killed and a great number wounded, the other party almost all succeeded in swimming to the neighbouring shore.

On the 19th the English boats returned to Zante with two of the enemies' craft and 12 prisoners. The Pirates amounted to the number of eighty, and each of their vessels carried several guns.

Rupture between Russia and Turkey.—At a moment when all accounts seem to announce the interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey as near at hand, we believe it will be more satisfactory to our readers, instead of vague conjectures, to lay before them the authentic documents upon which Russia, in certain cases, may found her right of interfering in favor of a portion of the subjects of the Porte:—

The treaty of peace of Kainardgi of 1774 contains in this respect the following stipulations:

"ART. 7.—The Porte promises to protect the Christian religion and its Churches.

ART. 16.—Russia restores to the Porte all Bessarabia, with the cities of Akerman, Kilia, Ismail, and the fortress of Bender, she restores to it likewise the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the following conditions:

1mo.—That the Porte shall grant an absolute and unlimited amnesty to all the subjects of the said principalities in re-establishing them in their dignities, ranks, and possessions, which they enjoyed before the present war.

2do.—That it shall not obstruct in any manner the free exercise of the Christian religion; and shall not raise an obstacle to the construction of new Churches, or to the repair of old ones.

3ro.—That it should restore to Convents and to individuals, the lands which had been taken from them in the districts of Brailow, Chokzim, and Bender.

4to.—That it should pay that peculiar respect to Ecclesiastics, which their condition requires.

5to.—That it should grant to such families as desired it, free permission for the term of one year, counting from the day on which the present treaty shall be exchanged, to remove themselves and their property.

6to.—That it should not require payment for old accounts.

7mo.—That it shall not require from these people any contribution or payment for the whole time of the duration of the war, and that it shall also quit them of two years impost on account of the devastations to which the country has been exposed.

8vo.—That afterwards it will treat them with generosity and humanity in the money taxes which will be imposed upon them, and that it shall receive them by means of deputies which shall be sent every two years; and that the Pashas, Governors, or other such persons shall not exact from them any other payments under any pretext whatsoever; in short that they shall enjoy the same advantages that they enjoyed during the reign of the late Sultan Mahomet IV.

9no.—That the Princes of these two States may each have at the Porte, a Charge d'affaires, who may be of the Christian communion, to watch over the concerns of the said principalities. They shall be well treated at the Porte, and considered as persons protected by the law of nations.

10mo.—That the Ministers of the Court of Russia residing at the Porte shall be entitled to speak in favor of the said principalities whenever circumstances may require it.

ART. 17.—Russia restores to the Porte the islands of the Archipelago of which she is still in possession, stipulating for their inhabitants in a great measure, the same advantages which it had stipulated for those of Moldavia and Wallachia."—*History of the Treaty of Peace by Mr. Juoch, edited by M. Scœl, 7. XIV.*

The explicative Convention, signed at Constantinople on the 21st of March 1779 in confirming the 16th Article of the treaty of Kainardgi, adds the following clause:

"Russia shall not exert the right of interference which is reserved to her in favor of the two principalities, excepting when necessary to preserve the conditions specified in the treaty inviolable."

A convention, not printed, of 1782, confirms to Russia the right of establishing councils in Wallachia and in Moldavia.

These stipulations have been confirmed in the treaties of peace of Jassy 1792, and of Bucharest 1812. The 8th Article of the latter treaty guaranteed to the Servians the right of managing their internal affairs themselves, on paying moderate contributions to the Porte.

Such are the positive diplomatic bases which give Russia a right of interference in the affairs of Turkey. We defer the further consideration of the subject till we shall have received certain information respecting the measures which that power may have adopted.

L'Indicateur, July 22, 1821.

Ragusa, June 20.—A ship, which has recently arrived in our port, brings us the news of the capture of Vonitza, a town of importance in the Gulf of Arta. It has been taken by the Greek fleet, which had already destroyed the remaining vessels of the Turkish fleet in the Adriatic that had taken refuge in Gemenizza. Two vessels of war, the only ones belonging to the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto, have also fallen into the hands of another division of the Greek fleet. This capture is of the greatest importance; because the Turks who are dispersed in small divisions along the Coast of Livadia, have now no means whatever of sending supplies to the already weakened squadron which was before the castle of Patras.

Frontiers of Wallachia, June 28.—Intelligence on which we can safely rely, has just reached us, by which we learn that the Russians have entered Moldavia by the Upper Pruth, and Wallachia by the Lower Pruth and Siret. The Prince Cantacuzène after having obtained several signal advantages over the Turks along the banks of the Danube, has himself entered Moldavia; and put a stop, as far as he was able, to the shameful and horrid massacre committed by the Turks on all the Greek Clergy, and the superiors of their Convents, as well as against their defenceless women and children. Our brothers in faith and religion, from the opposite banks of the Pruth, are arrived to assist in our defence. The Prince Ypsilanti has obtained an advantage over the Turks, and has proceeded according to some accounts towards Servia, according to others towards Silistria. We wait with impatience for the details of these events.—*Courrier Français.*

Bucharest has been delivered from the Turks, by a precipitate flight. There is great reason to attribute this to the approach of another force than that of Ypsilanti. The Russians, it is said, have entered Galatz, and are advancing by forced marches towards Balkars. They have received orders, it is confidently said, not to halt until they reach Constantinople. Prince Ypsilanti, after having gained a victory at Turgowitz over a force commanded by the Pasha of Silistria, has advanced towards the Lesser Wallachia.—*Constitutionnel.*

L'Indicateur, July 23, 1821.

Zante, July 25.—As soon as the Turkish fleet, consisting of a large ship of the line, several frigates, corvettes, brigs, and transports, were in view from the Rabbit Islands, the Greek squadron of observation stationed between those Islands and the Castles on the coasts of Asia, situated near the Cape at the opening of the Dardanelles, bore up and returned to join the main body of the Greek fleet anchored near the Island of Fenedos. This manœuvre being taken by the Turks as a certain proof of the terror with which the Greeks regarded their approach, they made all sail to pursue them, keeping along the Asiatic coast, towards Tenedos. But the Greek squadron of observation being instructed by signal from thence in the plan they were to pursue, made for the Gulf of Adramytti, in order to decoy the Turks to follow them there. This Gulf, formed by the Lectum Promontorium, at present Cape Baba, and the Island of Lesbos or Mytiline, extends deeply into the coast as far as the ancient river of Adramyttium, called by the Turks Edremit. It is well known for its double currents, and for the various other dangers which it offers to navigators less skilful than the Greek sailors of Hydra and Ipsera. The Turks pursued the Greeks, as intended, though it was pursuing their own destruction; for as soon as they had doubled Cape Baba, and were entangled in the difficult Strait between the Troad and that part of the Island of Lesbos where stands the town of Molino, the whole of the Greek fleet got under weigh from Tenedos, and came down upon them; when, after a severe action, which lasted for several hours, the Greeks at length divided and captured one after the other, with the single exception of the huge Admiral's Ship, a three decker, the whole of the vessels of war and transports which composed the Turkish fleet.* These ships were manned partly by Turks, with a small number of Greek Sailors, obtaining by the force of press-gangs wherever they could meet them, and a great number of Jews and Armenians, either forced on board, or bought up at great prices for the occasion, and all equally ignorant of the commonest duties of seamen.

The Capitan Pasha, or Turkish Admiral, was happy in making his escape unaccompanied and alone, in his large three-decker. It is said that he succeeded in regaining the passage of the Dardanelles, and that he had himself taken to Constantinople the news of his defeat, and conveyed to the Sultan an account of the irreparable loss he had sustained.

We hope, say the Zantiotes, that a part of this imposing force, which has just fallen into the hands of our countrymen will be employed to assist the Cretans in terminating advantageously their struggle against the Osmanlis. The Government of the Hydriotes has already established a station for some of its vessels, well armed and provisioned, to cruise between Rhodes and the Island of Crete, and to rendezvous at Scarpanto, an Island just midway between these two, where a Depot of arms and provisions is to be formed, in order to supply the Candiotas from thence with the greater facility, as they are still employed in besieging some castles in Candia or Crete, in the hands of the Turks. The Forts situated along the Candian coast cannot however stand against the cannon which the Greeks will now be able to bring against them; for since the expulsion of the Venetians from this Island, the Turks have not known how to keep in repair or maintain any of the strong places which the Venetians left them.

* If the Reader has a Map of the Greek Archipelago at hand, it will be worth his while to trace on it this admirable manœuvre, which would have been worthy of Nelson. By keeping the pursuing Turks close in with the coast of Asia Minor and the Troad, they were unable to see the Greek fleet at anchor off Tenedos;—and by getting them within the Gulf of Adramytti, they secured their being captured or wrecked, if they continued the fight, leaving the pursued no hope of retreat, though the pursuers might withdraw from the conflict whenever they found it necessary, the decoy ships within the Gulf only being destined to greater danger as a forlorn hope.—Ed.

Affaires de la Grèce et de la Turquie.

Le Memorial Bordelais, 30 Juillet.

Smyrne a été frappée des plus grands malheurs au moment où ses habitants se livraient à une sorte de sécurité, et à l'espoir d'être garantis des ravages que fait la révolution dans le reste de la Grèce. L'arrivée du pacha de Césarée, la ferme contenance qu'avait tenue en plusieurs circonstances le Musslin, ou commandant général ottoman, avaient fait évanouir toutes les craintes. Les marchands même dont la défiance est la plus inquiète, avaient ouvert leurs magasins et le commerce allait son train autant que la position pouvait le permettre ; mais vers la fin de mai quelques Turcs des environs jetèrent l'alarme dans la ville, en disant que leurs femmes avaient été mutilées et noyées, et que leurs cadavres flottaient encore dans l'île d'Ouria, que les Grecs enfin non contents de ces actes de barbarie, s'étaient emparés de plusieurs de leurs bâtiments, et avaient coulé bas ceux qu'ils n'avaient pu emmener. Ces nouvelles répétées et grossies à dessein par ceux qui les redisaient produisirent d'abord une sourde fermentation parmi les Turcs, et bientôt des cris de fureur et de vengeance se firent entendre dans quelques quartiers.

Le pacha envoya le 1.er juin un détachement de troupes s'emparer de l'hôpital grec ; les Turcs avaient répandu le bruit que les Grecs voulaient le transformer en forteresse. Tous les malades en furent inhumainement chassés, quelle que fût la gravité de leurs infirmités. Une telle mesure jeta la consternation dans la ville, les boutiques furent fermées de nouveau, et la plupart des habitants restaient renfermés dans leurs maisons ; seulement quelques jeunes Grecs connus pour mauvaises têtes, affectaient plus d'audace qu'à l'ordinaire et bravaient les Turcs en disant : *La fête de Saint-Constantin sera célébrée dignement cette année ; ce jour-là, Constantinople sera enlevée aux Musulmans*, &c. Ces propos étaient regardés comme autant de visions par les Turcs les plus modérés, mais la populace en était scandalisée au point que plusieurs de ces étourdis furent maltraités pour avoir répété leurs prédictions sur la ville de Constantinople !

Tandis que les passions étaient ainsi exaltées, il arriva des nouvelles des provinces de Valachie et de Moldavie, qui excitèrent un vif enthousiasme parmi les sectateurs de l'Islamisme : ils virent dans la déroute des Ypsilantistes la certitude de la protection du prophète, aussi devinrent-ils plus menaçants envers les chrétiens.

C'est du 10 au 15 Juin que les habitants de Smyrne ont pu juger de l'extrême danger qu'ils couraient. Au premier signal qui fut donné par les meneurs de la populace, le Musslin fut égorgé ; le pacha de Césarée essaya vainement de s'opposer aux meurtres, l'appât du butin et le fanatisme triomphèrent de tous les obstacles, et le sang des chrétiens, soit Grecs, Arméniens, ou Français, coula bientôt par torrents.

Les consuls ont recueilli à bord de leurs vaisseaux en rade tous les Européens qui ont pu s'y réfugier ; le consul de France, M. David, et le commandant de la station française M. Le Normand de Kergrist, ont été secondés par le zèle et le courage du capitaine Hockings, commandant la *Medina*. Les Turcs avaient le dessein de mettre le feu à la ville ; la fermeté du capitaine de Kergrist et la cupidité des barbares qui ont préféré s'enrichir en pillant les entrepôts, que de les mettre en cendres, les ont détournés de leurs projets.

On comptait près de 30,000 chrétiens dans la ville de Sydonie (aujourd'hui Ivalie), que les Turcs ont incendiée ; on assure que tous les habitants en état de porter les armes, ont été passés au fil de l'épée ; les femmes, les enfants et les vieillards, sont réduits à la plus dure servitude.

Ces massacres déjà si horribles, vont exciter sans doute des représailles dans les provinces où les Grecs ont triomphé. On sait déjà que la Thessalie est le théâtre des vengeances des Grecs. Les villes de Veitoun, Volo, et Pharsale sont au pouvoir des insurgés commandés par un des lieutenants du patriarche Gazy.

Les nouvelles qui viennent des bords du Danube annoncent comme prochains des résultats très-importants. Si la flotte Grecque a forcé le passage des Dardanelles, comme on l'assure, et qu'il y ait eu un débarquement considérable sur le rivage Européen, le sort de Constantinople serait bientôt décidé. On dit que les Grecs ont fait sauter les deux châteaux qui commandent le détroit.

Tandis que l'insurrection est comprimée à peu près dans les principautés de Moldavie et de Valachie, on dit qu'elle a éclaté tout à coup dans la Macédoine et que même les Bulgares ont aussi levé l'étendard de la révolte sur plusieurs points.

Quant à la Serbie, il paraît qu'il y a dans cette province deux partis, dont l'un voudrait faire cause commune avec les Grecs, tandis que l'autre penche vers la neutralité jusqu'à ce que la guerre ait lieu entre la Russie et la Porte. Ce dernier parti est jusqu'à présent le plus fort en nombre. Mais les craintes que les Turcs commettent dans les forteresses de cette province, ont singulièrement exaspéré les Serbiens, dont le mécontentement se manifeste à chaque occasion. La moindre étincelle peut produire un soulèvement général dans cette contrée.

Sur La Liberté de la Presse.

Le Memorial Bordelais, 30 Juillet.

Voici les principaux passages de l'opinion prononcée, dans la séance d'hier, de la Chambre des Pairs, par M. le prince de Talleyrand, sur la censure des journaux :

..... " Il est deux points de vue sur lesquels la question ne me paraît pas avoir été suffisamment examinée, et que je réduis à ces deux propositions :

" 1.° La liberté de la presse est une nécessité du temps :

" 2.° Un gouvernement s'expose quand il se refuse obstinément et trop long-temps à ce que le temps a proclamé nécessaire.

" L'esprit humain n'est jamais complètement stationnaire. La découverte de la veille n'est pour lui qu'un moyen de plus d'arriver à des découvertes nouvelles. Il est pourtant vrai de dire qu'il semble procéder par crises, parce qu'il y a des époques où il est plus particulièrement tourmenté du besoin d'enfanter et de produire ; d'autres, au contraire, où, satisfait de ses conquêtes, il paraît se reposer sur lui-même, et plus occupé de mettre ordre à ses richesses, que d'en acquérir de nouvelles. Le dix-septième siècle fut une de ces époques infortunées. L'esprit humain, étonné des richesses immenses dont l'imprimerie l'avait mis complètement en possession, s'arrêta d'admiration pour jouir de ce magnifique héritage. Tout entier aux jouissances des lettres et des arts, il mit sa gloire et son bonheur à produire des chefs-d'œuvre.

" Tous les grands génies du siècle de Louis XIV travaillèrent à l'envi à embellir un ordre social au-delà duquel ils ne voyaient rien, ils ne désiraient rien, et qui leur paraissait devoir durer autant que la gloire du grand Roi, objet de leurs respects et de leur enthousiasme. Mais quand on eut épuisé cette mine féconde de l'antiquité, l'activité de l'esprit humain se trouva presque forcée de chercher ailleurs, et il ne trouva de choses nouvelles que dans les études spéculatives qui embrassent tout l'avenir, et dont les limites sont inconnues. Ce fut dans ces dispositions que s'ouvrit le dix-huitième siècle, qui devait si peu ressembler au précédent. Aux leçons poétiques de Télémaque succédèrent les théories de l'Esprit des Loix ; et Port-Royal fut remplacé par l'Encyclopédie.

" Tenons pour certain que ce qui est voulu, que ce qui est proclamé bon et utile par tous les hommes éclairés du pays, sans variation, pendant une suite d'années diversement remplies, est une nécessité du temps. Telle est, Messieurs, la liberté de la presse. Je m'adresse à tous ceux d'entre vous qui sont plus particulièrement mes contemporains, n'était-elle pas l'objet des vœux de tous ces hommes excellents que nous avons admirés dans notre jeunesse, des Malesherbes, des d'Estigny, des Trudaine, qui certes, valaient bien les hommes d'Etat que nous avons vus depuis ? La place que les hommes que j'ai nommés occupent dans nos souvenirs, prouve bien que la liberté de la presse consolide les renommées légitimes ; et si elle ruine les réputations usurpées, où donc est le mal ?

" Après avoir prouvé que la liberté de la presse, en France, est le résultat nécessaire de l'état actuel de la société, il me reste à établir une seconde proposition : qu'un gouvernement s'expose quand il se refuse obstinément à ce que le temps a proclamé une nécessité.

" Les sociétés les plus tranquilles, et qui devraient être les plus heureuses, renferment toujours dans leur sein un certain nombre d'hommes qui aspirent à conquérir, à la faveur du désordre, les richesses qu'ils n'ont pas, et l'importance qu'ils ne devraient jamais avoir. Est-il prudent de mettre aux mains de ces ennemis de l'ordre social des motifs de mécontentement, sans lesquels leur perversité serait éternellement impuissante ? Pourquoi laisser dans leur bouche l'exigence d'une promesse recue ? Ils ne peuvent qu'en abuser ; et, dans cette occasion, ce n'est pas, comme tant d'autres, un bien chimérique qu'ils demandent.

" La société, dans sa marche progressive, est destinée à subir de nouvelles nécessités ; je comprends que les gouvernements ne doivent pas se hâter de les reconnaître, et d'y faire droit ; mais quand ils les ont reconnues, repren dre ce qu'on a donné, ou, ce qui revient au même, le suspendre sans cesse, c'est une témérité dont, plus que personne, je désire que n'aient pas à se repentir ceux qui en conçoivent la commodité et funeste pensée.

" Il ne faut jamais compromettre la bonne foi d'un gouvernement. De nos jours, il n'est pas facile de tromper long-temps.

" Il y a quelqu'un qui a plus d'esprit que Voltaire, plus d'esprit que Buonaparte, plus d'esprit que chacun des directeurs, que chacun des ministres passés, présents, et à venir ; c'est tout le monde. S'engager, ou du moins persister dans une lutte où tout le monde se croit intéressé, c'est une faute ; et aujourd'hui toutes les fautes politiques sont dangereuses.

" Quand la presse est libre, lorsque chacun peut savoir que ses intérêts sont ou seront défendus, on attend du temps une justice plus ou moins tardive ; l'espérance soutient, et avec raison, car cette espérance ne peut être long-temps trompée ; mais quand la presse est asservie, quand nulle voix ne peut s'élever, les mécontentements exigent bientôt, de la part du gouvernement, ou trop de faiblesse ou trop de répression.

Extracts from the English Papers.**HER MAJESTY'S ILLNESS.**

As our readers may desire to be made acquainted with the particulars of her Majesty's illness, we have examined all the articles relating to it, from which we gather the following brief statement:

On the 30th July her Majesty visited the Theatre of Drury Lane, to see the Tragedy of *Richard the Third*, but she was then much indisposed, although she would not retire until the play was over, and some of the papers represented her to be in good health and spirits. She continued very unwell during the night, but was better on the evening of the 31st. On the morning of the 1st of August she was again considerably indisposed, but in the course of the day the symptoms were greatly alleviated. On the 2d her illness assumed a dangerous character, and at night a bulletin was issued, signed by the Physicians, stating that "Her Majesty had an obstruction of the bowels attended with inflammation; and that the symptoms, though mitigated, had not been removed." On that and the following day she underwent continual fomentations, but without any material alleviation of the inflammation. On the 3d she was bled four times, and lost on the whole 60 ounces of blood. The symptoms of her disorder, however, continued the same, although subsequently the warm bath produced some cessation of suffering. The Queen was aware of her danger, and with the utmost patience submitted to every proposed means of relief, saying, however, at the same time, that she believed it was useless. On the evening of the 3d Her Majesty's will was drawn up by Mr. Fox, the Proctor of Doctor's Commons, and executed by 9 o'clock. She afterwards passed an indifferent night, and on the morning of the 4th quicksilver was administered, as a last resource, but without producing the desired effect. During the day Her Majesty was rather better than worse, but the improvement was scarcely perceptible. On the 5th she passed a more tranquil day, and some hopes were entertained of her recovery. The 6th passed nearly in the same manner, but the most powerful medicines that were given afforded no proper relief, and the unsound sleep that she obtained was produced by opiates. The following night she passed without sleep, but the symptoms had not become worse, yet subsequently the spasmodic attacks occurred, which we have already described, and which preceded her dissolution.

His Majesty was expected on his arrival in Ireland to continue the Brevet to the Army.

The Marquis of Wellesley, it was reported, was to be the new Lord Chamberlain, and to return with Mr. Canning to the Cabinet, which was also to be strengthened by the accession of Lord Greville and Mr. Peel.

The Lord Chamberlain had resigned, it was stated, from being disappointed in his expectation of a Dukedom, and it was thought that the Lord Steward would resign for the same reason.

Lord Charles Somerset, previous to his embarkation for his Government at the Cape, was to marry Lady Mary Paulet, daughter of the late Earl of Paulet.

Bonaparte's suite arrived at Portsmouth on the 2d of August, on the *CAMEL*, store ship.

On the 8th of August, Doctor Lushington, the Counsel of her late Majesty, was married to Miss Carr, daughter of — Carr, Esq. Solicitor to the Excise.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 10, 1821.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 9, 1821.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, C. Markham, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Elwood, who retires.—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant J. Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires.—8th Ditto, Major Sir H. Floyd, Bart., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Brutton, who exchanges.—11th Ditto, Major N. Brutton, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Sir H. Floyd, who exchanges.—12th Ditto, Lieutenant William George Earl of Erroll, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dowbiggen, who exchanges.—16th Regiment of Foot, Captain G. H. E. Murphy, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice W. Ronald, who exchanges.—13th Ditto, Major R. H. Sale, from half-pay of the 12th Foot, to be Major, vice R. Preston, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—16th Ditto, Lieutenant W. H. Dowbiggen, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice the Earl of Erroll, who exchanges.—22d Ditto, Paymaster E. Biggs, from half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice T. Patterson, who exchanges.—40th Ditto, Lieut. T. P. Barlow, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lowrey, who retires, Lieut. J. Armit, from half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. O. Sandwith, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—90th Ditto, Lieut. Lord W. F. Montagu, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Wilson, who retires upon half-pay of the 83d Foot, receiving the difference.—91st Ditto, Capt. T. O'Doherty, from half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Mann, who exchanges.—1st Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant C. Watson, from half-pay 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference, vice Lord W. F. Montagu, appointed to the 9th Foot.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.—THE KING.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, the King left his palace, in Pall-mall, to pursue his intended route to Ireland. On this occasion the King journeyed in his plain travelling carriage, attended by Lord Graves, as Lord in Waiting, and escorted by a party of the 14th Light Dragoons. It was expected that his Majesty would embark and dine on board the Royal Yatch.

About half past 12 yesterday, his Majesty, and suite, arrived at Kingston, in Surrey, on their route to Portsmouth. The distinguished cavalcade being very private, was not for some time recognised; but when it was ascertained to be his Majesty, vast crowds flocked round the carriages, shouting "God save King George the IVth." and other expressions of loyalty and attachment, which were acknowledged by his Majesty with his usual gracious condescension. The horses having been changed, the Royal party set forward amidst the affectionate greetings of the populace, who followed the carriage of his Majesty to the extremity of the town.

Portsmouth, Tuesday, half-past 5.—The King is arrived, amidst the huzzas of an immense concourse of people who lined the roads for miles to the beach. The Royal Marine Artillery, under Sir—Williams, K. C. B. the Marine Battalion, under Lieut. Gen. Williams; and the Royal Engineers, 10th and 15th regiments of Foot, under Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Cooke, K. C. B. lined the streets. All the shops were shut, and his Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted. He looked extremely well, and instantly embarked on board his Yatch, lying off the beach in the harbour. She goes out of the harbour in the morning. The Yatch lies within hail of the shore. The Portsmouth cavalry, under Col. Lindegren, received his Majesty on the road. He was likewise escorted by a party of the Royal Hussars. Immediately on his getting on board, the Royal Yatch was surrounded with every shore-boat that could be had for money; she was surrounded many tiers deep. The long and reiterated cheering of the numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, was condescendingly answered by our revered Monarch's coming on deck, and politely bowing to the assembled multitude, all of whom stood up, uncovered, and again heartily cheered him. The Royal Squadron looks very gay; every ship, public and private, has her colours flying from every possible point. The town is fast filling, and every inhabitant seems proud his Sovereign is here. Sir J. Hawkins Whithed, our Port Admiral, in company with Sir George Cooke, received his Majesty.

Holyhead, July 28.—Sir B. Bloomfield has just arrived here, with his family and a numerous suite, on his way to Dublin. He remains for the night at MORAN's Hotel, where he is provided with excellent accommodations, and will embark to-morrow at seven o'clock, on board the *LIGHTNING*, steam-packet, Capt. Skinner. In the mean time his Majesty is expected to arrive on the 8th of next month, at the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, in this neighbourhood, and the principal persons for some miles round are to meet on Monday next, to prepare a suitable Address for the occasion. It is understood that his Majesty, after staying a day or two with the Marquis, will enter this harbour, and come to anchor at a short distance from the shore, but will not land. His Majesty's intention is to wait the return of Sir B. Bloomfield, who, as soon as all the arrangements for his Majesty's reception are completed, will come off immediately to communicate the fact, and his Majesty's Yatch, followed by the Royal Squadron, will then sail for the Bay of Dublin, without further delay.

PARTICULARS OF THE KING'S ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD.

Extract from a Letter, dated Holyhead, August 7, Five o'Clock, p. m.

Until two o'clock it was understood that his Majesty would sail for Dublin at four o'clock this afternoon. But at two o'clock, p. m. it was announced that his Majesty would land: and immediately the beach and all the avenues leading to it were crowded with spectators.

At five his Majesty landed on the pier, amid a royal salute from two pieces of ordnance, planted before the Custom-house, and the ships of the squadron. Immediately upon his landing on the pier, Sir J. Stanley, accompanied by a deputation of the inhabitants, presented his Majesty an Address of congratulation on his arrival, to which his Majesty answered:

"That he received with peculiar pleasure this affectionate and loyal Address of a Principality, the title of which he had borne so long a portion his life."

The spectators cheered his Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The carriage of the Marquis of Anglesea was in attendance, and his Majesty set off for Plasnewydd, the Marquis's seat, followed by several other carriages, and by a procession of the people at least a mile long. The Marquis's seat is 27 miles hence.

His Majesty, at present, intends to sail for Ireland to-morrow, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

His Majesty is in perfect health and spirits.

Details Relating to the Coronation.

THE CHAMPION'S CHALLENGE.

At the entrance into the Hall, the trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the King's table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald, with a loud voice proclaimed the Champion's Challenge, in the words following:—"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Son and next Heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last King, deceased, to be right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed." Whereupon the Champion threw down his gauntlet; which, having lain a short time upon the ground, the Herald took up, and delivered again to the Champion.

THE BALLOON.

At eight this morning, (July 19) a splendid balloon, prepared for the occasion, appeared on the bank of the basin, and the operation of filling it with gas from the common gaspipe in Piccadilly commenced under the direction of Mr. Green, the aeronaut who ascends with it. By eleven o'clock the inflation was nearly completed. The balloon is on the same scale with Sadler's; it was highly emblazoned with heraldic emblems of his Majesty's arms and other appropriate ornaments, and inscribed on the lower part in large gold letters, "*George IV. Royal Coronation Balloon.*" It was covered entirely by a net, from the bottom of which was suspended a beautiful boat, the keel part of which was covered with matted silver, and the gunwale elegantly carved in burnished gold. At the bow was displayed a flag bearing his Majesty's Arms, and at the stern an English jack.

At one o'clock this splendid machine arose in majestic stile, amidst the joyful acclamations of a countless multitude assembled on this auspicious occasion.

The Parks were immensely crowded at eleven o'clock, and during the rest of the day all the streets leading thither were crowded to excess. The peculiar fineness of the day crowned the whole proceedings with general satisfaction.

SPORTS IN HYDE PARK.

The amusements of the day here commenced with a boat-race by experienced rowers; some of whom had previously won prizes on the Thames. The prizes on this occasion were—15 guineas to the first man—six to the second—four to the third—and three to the fourth. The race was decided in three heats; one at two o'clock; another at four; and the last at six. A man named Walking won the first; the second was won by a man named Westwood; the third by a man named Harlowe; the fourth came to the fourth man, there being but four races.

The next divertisement was that of the artificial elephants drawing the triumphant car filled with musicians. Their saddles and traces were scarlet, with yellow edges, and pink scarfs thrown over their shoulders. The seats of the car were yellow fringed with blue. At the back of it were displayed two union jacks and the royal standard, with Britannia's shield in front of it. The upper part of the back of the car was ornamented with lions' heads and *fleur de lis*, alternately in *alto relievo*; and the lower part with various allegorical figures. The saddle and trappings were ornamented with crescents. Over the shoulder of each elephant was a curious shield, ornamented with looking-glass and polished steel. The car and platform on which it stood were illumined with some thousands of variegated lamps. At about half-past nine o'clock this pageant was towed by four boats, filled with boatmen in uniform; and this part of the scene ended with the pyrotechnist's boat discharging a most curious piece of firework. In the course of the evening there were six water wheels, and nine smaller fire-works, discharged on the river.

When the raft, with the elephants and car had passed round the Serpentine three times, the band played the National Anthem of "God save the King," and the multitude ardently joined in the chorus, and testified their delight by loud plaudits.

The order of firing upon land was as follows:—Each man's work was kept separate, according to arrangements previously made amongst themselves, in order to prevent confusion. The fire-works were divided into three different circles, one within the other, and the maroons which were placed round the exterior circle, were the first discharged. Four different pieces were fired at a time, and each man fired only one piece. The rockets and shells were placed within the innermost circle of the three, and began to ascend a little after nine o'clock, and with vertical and horizontal wheels, continued firing until five minutes before eleven, when the firing ceased in Hyde Park; and in the distant view of Primrose Hill, six parachute rockets were seen to ascend majestically, illuminating by their splendour the whole atmosphere, to a considerable distance.

At about half past 11 the firing by land and water recommenced, and continued till one this morning.

The temple erected over the waterfall, at the lower end of the Serpentine, presented an object of singular magnificence. The front was adorned with transparent pictures. On one side appeared Fame crowning his most gracious Majesty. On the opposite side was another allegorical picture, in which appeared Peace with her olive branch trampling on Time, who points significantly towards Cybele. But the chief picture was in the centre, representing our illustrious Monarch, drawn by milk-white steeds in a triumphal car, the effect of which was singularly grand. Fame, with her myrtle crown, flying before him; Justice, with her sword and scales walking in front; Neptune, with his trident, in the rear, leaning on the car; and Ceres, with her accompanying elves, scattering flowers o'er his head. The Sciences, with their attributes, filled another compartment, and the cavalcade terminated with a venerable Grecian borne on the shoulders of his sons, accompanied by a matron and children, similar to the groupe on Barry's celebrated picture of the Victors of Olympia.

The railing of the banks of the Serpentine, ornamented by stars of variegated lights, and all the trees of the Park illuminated by wreaths of lamps, together with the brilliant lights from the scenery on the water, had a most splendid effect.

The multitude of all ranks, assembled on the banks of the Serpentine and crowded every part of the Park, was excessive. The booths for refreshment were crowded with cheerful guests, and the night terminated without the slightest accident or disturbance. About half past one, the retiring multitude left the Park nearly half-empty.

Similar amusements, on a limited scale, were exhibited in Kensington Gardens.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The vast illumined Saloon presented a view of unbroken and unclouded glory—the noble and the illustrious of the land—heroes and statesmen, the sages of the law, and the leaders of those immortal bands that broke down the power of the modern Caesar. Women, the loveliest and fairest that Heaven ever formed, full of health and beauty, yet bending under the brilliant burden of rich but unnecessary ornaments: it was from this numerous and noble assembly that a burst of applause issued, which seemed as if it would rend the roof of this ancient and magnificent Hall. A thousand plumes waved in glorious pride—a thousand voices swelled the loud acclamation—joy lighted up the countenance of beauty—and the gaze of ardent loyalty beamed around the throne of a Monarch, who at that moment had much reason to feel happy—whose happiness we trust may go on every day increasing, precisely in proportion as he shall labour to advance the prosperity of a noble-minded people.*

We cannot imagine any thing of Asiatic splendour, from even the most glowing descriptions of either history or poetry, with which this scene may not well be put in competition, and with the advantage too from the superiority of taste which characterised the *tout ensemble* at Westminster Hall. In whatever direction we turned our eye, our admiration could not fail to be excited. If towards the north, when the great gate was opened, our mind was filled with the highest notion of military pomp; if towards the south, we were struck with the sublime simplicity of the Throne, on each side of which there was an immense collection of gold plate; while on each side of the spacious Hall, the benches were filled with a most interesting profusion of the female beauty of England. The ladies, indeed, who formed a decisive majority of the company, exhibited no sign whatever of that fatigue which they were so likely to suffer from the very early hour at which they took their seats, and their consequently comparative want of repose; the far greater part of them having taken their seats before four o'clock in the morning. But, it is among the remarkable peculiarities of the female sex, that notwithstanding the great delicacy of their construction, they are much more capable than men of enduring fatigue where pleasure is to be enjoyed, or curiosity to be gratified; that distinction was, indeed, particularly obvious upon this occasion, for while many of the most robust among the gentlemen presented a pale, a wan, and a wearied countenance, the generality of the ladies appeared to lose nothing of their spirit, health, and beauty.

THE BANQUET.

The ceremony of the challenge itself has already been given. When it was concluded, by the Champion throwing down his gauntlet the third time, the Peers, and the rest of the persons present, as if with one voice, exclaimed, "God bless the King! God save the King!" These fervent and loyal aspirations were followed by shouts so loud through all parts of the hall, that it startled the horses of the Champion and his noble companions. Then the Cup-bearer, having received from the officer of

* To this every Englishman must be ready to say Amen!

the Jewel-office a gold cup and cover, filled with wine, presented the same to the King, and his Majesty drank to the Champion: and sent to him, by the Cup-bearer, the said cup, which the Champion (having put on his gauntlet) received, and having made a low obeisance to the King, drank of the wine; and in a loud articulate voice, exclaimed, turning himself round, "Long life to his Majesty King George the Fourth."—This was followed by a peal of applause resembling thunder; after which, making another low obeisance to his Majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed out of the Hall, taking with him the said cup and cover as his fee, retiring with his face to his Majesty, and backing his horse out of the Hall.

After the dessert was served up, the King's health was announced by the Peers, and drank by them and the whole Hall standing, with three times three. The Lord Chancellor, overpowered by his feelings on this propitious occasion, rose, and said, it was usual to drink the health of a subject with three times three, and thought that his subjects ought to drink the Sovereign's health with nine times nine. The choir and additional singers had now been brought forward in front of the Knights Commanders, and the national anthem of "God save the King" was sung with incomparable effect.

By this time the crowd had completely crowded and choked up the access from the lower part of the Hall to the Royal Platform. The crowd was dense and impervious, but it completed the splendid and gorgeous appearance of the whole scene.

The Duke of Norfolk then said, "The King thanks his Peers for drinking his health; he does them the honour to drink their health, and that of his good People." His Majesty rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense concourse—

"—The abstract of his kingdom,
"In all the beauty, state, and worth it holds,"

he drank the health of all present. It was succeeded by long continued shouts from all sides, during which the King resumed his seat on his throne.

"Non nobis Domine" having been sung by the choir, various Peers paid their homage and respects to his Majesty; after which, the King received from the Dukes of Devonshire and Beaufort his orb and sceptre, and retired amid reiterated acclamations.

The King quitted the hall at a quarter before eight o'clock; afterwards the company were indiscriminately admitted to partake of such refreshments as remained on the table of the Peers. On H. M. quitting Westminster-hall, yesterday evening, he was immediately conducted, by his own desire, to his carriage, and, with his usual guard, was driven to Carlton Palace. He was in the most buoyant spirits, and expressed his high satisfaction at all the occurrences of the day.

CORONATION DINNERS.

Besides the entertainments in the Hall, there were provided dinners for immense numbers of persons in the adjoining rooms connected with the House of Lords and Commons. They however were for specified company.

The Painted Chamber had one cross and two long tables, with 170 covers. The tables were supplied as profusely and as tastefully by Mr. Watier as those in the Hall. And the same may be said of all the other rooms where arrangements were made for dinner parties. The Painted Chamber was set apart for the Ambassadors and foreigners of distinction.

In the old House of Lords there were also three tables, and the accommodations were also on a large scale, for there were 140 covers provided. And in the apartments known by the names of the Members' dining-rooms, there were furnished 48 covers; the Court of Exchequer, 200 covers; Common Pleas, 36 covers; Judges' room, Exchequer Court, 22 covers; Exchequer Chamber, 70 covers; Judges' room, Common Pleas, 35 covers; Judges' and Treasurer's rooms, King's Bench, 50 covers; Matted Gallery, 60 covers; Library (common), 20 covers; Committee Rooms—No. 1, 35 covers; Room, No. 3, 25 covers; Room, No. 4, 29 covers; Room, No. 5, 36 covers; Rooms, Nos. 10, 11, 12, &c. &c. upwards of 150 covers; in Mr. Ley's house, 50 covers. There were preparations, independent of the extensive accommodation in the Hall, for the Peers, Privy Councillors; &c. to the amount of 360 in number. Mr. Hutchins alone, the cut-glass manufacturer to his Majesty, supplied about 8,000 dozen wine glasses, 4,000 pint decanters, 2,500 finger glasses, 1,200 salts, 126 sets of castors, &c.; metal spoons with G. R. IV. engraved on them, superior plates and dishes provided to an equal extent, show how ample were the preparations made for the comfort of the company, and the honour of the occasion.

The dinners were prepared and arranged by Mr. Watier, who yesterday set all the dishes himself. The head cook was Mr. A. Wilmot; the confectionary was under Messrs. Benvil and Philip Watier; the pastry-cooks were Messrs. Leclerc and Brand; and they had under them about 130 cooks. The wine department was under the controul and management of Mr. Christie and Mr. Steel; and it is right to observe, that there was yesterday a most liberal supply to the whole company.—*John Bull.*

Shelley's Queen Mab.

Queen Mab, a Philosophical Poem, in Nine Cantos, with notes, &c.—By Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq. 8vo pp. 184.

Though this Poem has but now made its appearance in public, it has been known to the select friends of the author for some years past. Mr. Shelley is still a young man; but the poem before us we believe was produced long before he came of age, and we know that a few copies of it were printed for private circulation, a considerable time before the author became known to the public by his other works.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to Mr. Shelley's Philosophy, and the peculiarity of some of his opinions, yet the world have concurred that he possesses the most genuine spirit of Poetry—though the majority condemn the one, the whole applaud the other. There is too much abstraction and peculiarity in Mr. Shelley's reasoning and expressions for his poems ever to become extremely popular,—he writes to please himself and those who are capable of feeling and thinking with him; he does not deal in common places, nor flatter the prejudices of society to gain popularity, or to sell his book.

The Poem is written in Lyrical blank verse and contains passages, which for beauty, sublimity, imagination and poetic ardour, are not surpassed by any poet of past or present times. We speak of him only as a poet: with matters of opinion, with dogmas, or doctrines we shall not meddle. We think it the height of illiberality to deny a man the possession of learning, talent, or genius, merely because we differ from him in his religious tenets, and because his scepticism has induced him to bring forward views of human nature which must ever be considered degrading, if not disgusting, by those who have formed a higher opinion of the perfection of our present state.

The Fairy Queen (Mab) is made subservient to the machinery of the Poem: she descends in her chariot, and hovering over this earth, confers on the soul of a beautiful female (Ianthe) the glorious boon of a complete knowledge of the past, the present, and the future; the body is lulled to sleep; the soul ascends the fairy car, and they take their flight through the unmeasurable expanse of the universe. Arrived at the palace of the "Queen of Spells" the spirit is led by her to "the overhanging battlement," and thence beholds the inexpressible grandeur of that multitude of worlds, among which this earth is but an insignificant speck. The fairy then proceeds to point out the ruined cities of ancient time—"and her sublime descriptions, with the reflections naturally suggested by the pomp and decay of grandeur, and the rise and fall of empires, cannot fail of making the most indelible impression on a mind susceptible to the beauties of Poetry."

Having reviewed the deeds of ages past, the fairy then expatiates on the systems of present existence; and here the author's opinions, conveyed through the lips of his visionary instrument, are bold to the highest pitch of daring.

"The present and the past thou hast beheld;
It was a desolate sight."

And the fairy then lifts the veil of an imaginary futurity, and presents to the delighted spirit the prospect of a state of human perfection, which affords illimitable range for the erratic wandering of poetic ardour: here the fairy and the spirit revel in all the luxury of hope and joy; and having contemplated awhile with virtuous satisfaction the happy scene thus open to mortal conception, the former declares her task completed, and conveys the latter to her earthly tenement, in which her anxious lover is watching with impatient ardour for its resuscitation.

We shall at present give but a single extract, as a specimen of the author's powers of description; it is on a fine night in winter.

"How beautiful this night! The balmy sigh
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear
Were discord, to the speaking quietude
That wraps this moveless scene. Heav'n's ebon-vault,
Studded with stars unsufferably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy, which love had spread
To curtain her sleeping world.—Yon gentle hills,
Rob'd in a garment of untrodden snow;—
Yon darksome rocks, whence icicles depend,
So stainless, that their white and glittering spires
Tinge not the moon's pure beam;—you east'd steep;
Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn tow'r
So idly that rapt fancy deemeth it
A metaphor of peace;—all form a scene,
Where musing solitude might love to lift
Here soul above this sphere of earthliness;
Where silence undisturb'd might watch alone,
So cold, so bright, so still."

The publisher of this edition has caused all the Greek, Latin, and French, in the notes to be translated, which will be a great accommodation to many readers.—*Aurora Borealis.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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LETTER XIII.

Judicial System of India,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The considerable enlargement of the Bench of City Magistrates which took place about eighteen months ago, by associating a number of non-stipendiary Justices with the regular magistracy, must be mentioned, as an act of great utility, and as shewing besides an honorable anxiety on the part of Government, at that period, to comply with a wish more generally understood than expressed. The particular functions allotted to the new Justices will doubtless in process of time be extended and equalized; but in the mean time it is to be observed that all such measures, together with the establishment and extension of the Court of Requests, the adoption of a Marine Registry Police, and the nomination of Committees for Lotteries and Improvements, seem to evince the growing necessity of admitting the chief Inhabitants of this vast and increasing metropolis to some legal share in its municipal administration. At no distant day we may almost expect to see the Mayor and Aldermen revive from their death-like sleep of ages, and re-appear on the stage in the shape of a regular Corporation; consolidating within their own body, all those separate and clashing elements of city government which have been just enumerated, and which only seem to want the plastic hand of the willing and able official artisan to mould and fashion them into a harmonious and duly proportioned whole. Such a project at present would of course be deemed monstrous and radical; yet more wonderful things have happened in our Indian world, and even to this we shall one day certainly come, though the time may be still distant.

Taking however, those elements of municipal magistracy as now constituted, what is there to disqualify them from sitting periodically in Sessions for the trial of petty offences, for every thing under the degree of Felony, leaving to the Supreme Court only the heavier crimes, but reserving to defendants the right of removing their trials by traverse or other process into the Supreme Court in matters of conspiracy—breach of trust—libel—and other misdemeanors and offences of a grave or difficult description? An Act of Parliament sanctioning some such division of Criminal Jurisdiction would be a material improvement in our System. The Supreme Court would be disencumbered from a multiplicity of paltry trials on which the valuable time of its Judges is now vexatiously wasted. Its Criminal Sessions might then be reduced as formerly to two in the year, without material inconvenience; as the capital cases which are usually military, can rarely be brought to trial within four or five months after the commission of the crime.

There is a multiplicity of petty larcenies, pilferings, assaults, and other minor offences, either compounded (with praise-worthy incorrectness,) by the magistrates, visited with slight correction, or regularly tried and punished by the Supreme Court. Such of these as it may not be deemed expedient to leave to the discretion of two Magistrates, would be appropriately brought before the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. But it seems altogether unnecessary in this country, (or indeed, prejudice apart, in any) that such offences should go through the cumbrous investigation of two Juries. A regular commitment by two Justices, after due hearing, is quite a reasonable presumption enough to put such crimes in course of trial by a Petit Jury; and the functions of the Grand Jury at quarter Sessions should be limited to the consideration of Indictments, which, if found, might be removable under the proposed division of Jurisdiction, for trial into the Superior Court. The fourth, or any of the Puisne Judges of that Court, might be authorized (in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace) to officiate as Chairman of the Sessions or City Recorder, in order to preserve due regularity and legality in all its proceedings; and the Court would be open of course to such Barristers and Attorneys as might have occasion to practice therein.

By this arrangement, there would, indeed be six Annual Grand Juries, two in Court, four in Sessions; but the business to

be gone through would be on the whole diminished; at least in as much as it has been proposed to curtail the number of Jurors on each occasion. To conclude, it might be useful and fitting that the Supreme Court had the power of holding extraordinary Sessions, either by its own authority, or by special commission under seal from the CHANCELLOR, acting on behalf of the Crown, in the possible event of any occurrence rendering it expedient to try a particular offence without delay.

Before quitting the subject of the SUPREME COURT, the temptation is strong to say a few words on one or two points of considerable delicacy that seem to have a prejudicial effect on the utility and popularity of that Institution: the very best establishment that we have set up or transplanted hither, and on the whole the best administered.

Of these perhaps the most striking is the inordinate scale of expences to Suitors, a scale that might have been quite reasonable in earlier days when Law was a more rare commodity, and its ministers of all classes so few that they named their own price. But at that time every thing else in India, that was luxurious, or desirable, or European, was at monopoly prices, as well as the luxury of Law. Things are quite after another fashion now a-days: competition on the one hand, and the ruthless sheers of state economy on the other, have made dismal havoc with all manner of Indian harvests wont to be gathered by European lords or labourers, in this later iron age. Penny-wise parsimony has not respected the salaries, or dealt handsomely by the pensions even, of the venerable sages of the Law themselves; yet the expences of legal proceedings have not experienced any share of the general fall of prices and profits. Now, in as far as respects one portion of these, the *quidam honorarium* for the Counsel, that is a matter not of regulation, but of competition dependent on the number of competent barristers compared with the number and wealth of their clients: he who will have the first quality of Law must pay the best price. The case is somewhat different with that portion of costs and charges which is subject to a certain *sudorifice* process (never a very rigorous one) under the treatment of an Officer of Court who follows certain rules or usages (in taxing bills) that are supposed to have been originally fixed by the Court. If it is in the competency of the Bench to lower effectually and proportionately to every thing else, these charges, it would be a real kindness to "The Forty," and preclude the necessity of some one more intrepid than the rest taking the desperate step of offering his commodity at depreciated prices. If the Court cannot interfere, it is as certain as any preposition in Euclid, that the natural effects of competition must sooner or later follow; since the enlargement of number in the sellers has placed them at the mercy of the buyers. The effect of this will not be shewn so much in diminished charges for the same act or service, as in lessened accuracy in noting every minute occasion of "attending" and so forth. In some shape or other, the reduction is quite inevitable; and the sooner it takes place the better; since increase of demand will follow reduction of cost in this as in every other business.

It is not that increase of litigation is desirable, but the very reverse; nor is it necessary to express abhorrence of the tender sympathies of a Chief Justice, whose Letter to the Secretary of State is given by Mr. MILL, that the profession was suffering from the unfortunate decay of litigiousness; but since real and substantial Justice is believed to be only attainable in these European Courts, it seems desirable to have the benefits of such tribunals accessible to many who are now driven for redress to others that are cheaper and not so good. These arguments, whether they touch Counsellors or Solicitors, will not be much relished by the few who have more to do than they can get through, even at the present rates of remuneration; they will be more palatable to the majority who are languishing in second or third-rate place, and waiting impatiently for their turn. If any enlargement and division of King's Courts, such as that suggested in these letters, shall take place, there will be employment enough for all the intelligent and industrious even of "The Forty;" and we may then hope to see a great accession to the number of Counsel also, an event that will be deprecated perhaps only by two or three who

expect to enjoy in due time, by the natural effects of having but a single Court, an enviable monopoly of sweets.

Another point for consideration, respects the tenure by which the King's Judges hold their seats. If there be any one point on which men of all parties and views are more agreed than another, in the entire field of legislation, it is in applauding that part of our English System by which Judges are independent of Government, and cannot be removed but by Impeachment or Parliamentary Address. It is scarcely conceivable that the genius of sophistry could give any good reason why this principle ought not to be held as sacred in India as in England; yet it is believed (perhaps erroneously) that Colonial Judges, and our Indian Bench in particular, are *not* so secured in their seats by their patents. Sir Elijah Impey, indeed, was recalled in consequence of a Parliamentary vote and address; but in the only other case that has yet occurred of a similar nature, a Puisné Judge at Madras about 16 years ago was removed (by Ministers of course) without any such formal procedure. That the individual was on bad terms with the local administration, or was intemperate, even dangerous and unfit for his office, forms no sufficient justification for a step that is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, however legally justifiable, and might in bad or persecuting times be perverted to very dangerous ends, and strike at the root of all confidence in the administration of Justice. Such a case is not likely to occur here; although stranger things seem fated to happen at Madras, where we have seen Judges removed from the highest King's and Company's Tribunals, for malversation doubtless, but without much formality. It is better to suffer a bad Judge, than to create a dangerous precedent; and when the individual when once appointed to a Supreme Court—European or Native—is not removable, it compels greater caution in selection for place. Every good man will see which of the two contingencies involves the greater evil; and every Government will wish to follow the example of William and Mary and of George III. who divested themselves and their successors of all temptation to interfere with the independence of Judges.

When the Supreme Court was established in Calcutta, it naturally brought in its train the Freedom of the Press. It is justly remarked by the author of the Work on the Adawlut System, that the two main securities and guards of the independence of English Courts, and of their unimpeachable purity, are the Courage of the Bar and Freedom of the Press. He gives due weight to the latter, and not without reason; for it would little avail the subjects at large, that the Bar displayed its courage to the slender audience which may find its way within the walls of Court, if that audience were not free to tell—to write—to print—to comment, on all that passed. The official actions and *dicta* of British Judges are public property; no man can be rightfully barred from his individual claim on that common property, or from his title to question or animadvert on every syllable that falls from the Bench, subject of course to the penalties imposed by law, if he abuse that privilege to malicious or unworthy purposes, in the opinion of a Jury of his peers. The succession of great and good men who have adorned the English Bench since the Revolution, and who continue to do honour to that high station at home and abroad, have never desired any other protection than this which is afforded them, and fully and rightly afforded them, by the law which they administer. It is not fitting nor seemly that they should seek to be sheltered from the lawful comments of public writers on their public conduct; it is not becoming that they should, even by tacit acquiescence, appear to accept any such protection though tendered from a misconception of the true nature and quality of the respect due to the Judicial character from the Public. An English Judge is above courting popularity and applause; but he does desire the confidence and approbation of his fellow subjects. While the right of animadversion is open to all, he is best gratified by those voluntary observances on the part of the Press, which are the sure tokens of the respect in which his public character and conduct are held; but silence imposed by the constraint of authority is more than equivocal, to say no worse, and cannot yield any legitimate satisfaction to the person so protected; for the more unexception-

able his conduct, and sacred his functions, the less does he stand in need of any questionable or invidious shield against offensive remarks. The history of the Reformation, the instructive reigns of the first James and Charles, afford the completest demonstration that terror and silence neither produce respect nor ensure safety.

If publicity and the complete independence of Judges, if a truly Free Press and courageous Bar be indispensable to the efficient administration of Justice in the King's Courts, they cannot be less so in those of the East India Company.

There is but one effectual mode of making the Press really free; every thing short of it is futile: To repeal the power conferred by law, of banishing, supposed offenders without Trial by Jury. Not that banishment can ever be an appropriate punishment for what is called *libel*.

There is but one effectual mode of making the Sudder Judges fully independent, which is to give them Commissions from the Crown (or Chancellor of India in its name and on its behalf) on the presentation of the Government.

There is but one effectual mode of creating a courageous bar: To give a complete Code of written laws, to abolish all partial and impolitic restrictions that confine the right of pleading to two particular classes of our mixed population, Mahomedans and Hindoos. Even this much, if proceedings must still be carried on in a barbarous and foreign jargon, would throw open the Bar to Europeans and "East Indians," who found it for their advantage to perfect themselves in Persian and legal knowledge. Still better would it be, if Hindoe were adopted, as more generally accessible to the audience. Better than either, if the proceedings of the Sudder were carried on in *English*, like those of the Supreme Court, which would leave the Bar virtually in possession of a more educated and intelligent class of men, to whom the wakeels would act as attorneys. These Barristers would not of course be admitted to practise but after competent study, and an examination in the Principles of General, and English, as well as Indian Laws, by a Board (somewhat like that of the Benches at the Inns of Court) consisting of all the Judges of both Courts, with the future Chancellor at their head.

Mr. HASTINGS's scheme of making an English Lawyer Chief Judge of the Sudder was angrily rejected, on account of his declared purpose of using it to buy over the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. But in itself the plan seems to have combined many advantages, of which the most striking are, the added dignity, gravity, and cautiousness of procedure; the infusion of general principles of Jurisprudence and Equity; the counterpoise to more hasty and ministerial habits acquired by the other Judges, from long and inveterate custom of considering themselves more in the light of Servants of Government than is consistent with the Judicial character, and the tendency that would be produced to assimilation in practice and usages with the King's Court; to which may be added the bounty and encouragement to the diffusion of the English language, the true instrument of Civilization. Prejudice or Interest only could deny the weight of these advantages, unless we are prepared to say that we do not desire to see one language, one jurisprudence, one religion prevail in time over these Regions, instead of the confusion, laxity, and diversity that now exist. If we do desire the gradual accomplishment of such great and good ends, we ought not to disdain any steps, however trifling they appear, in the gradual progression; and this appears to be one that might be eminently useful.

Some Writers have even proposed to name the stationary Chief Judges of Provincial Courts from the same class of men that fill seats on the Bench of the Supreme Court. If those Tribunals are preserved on their present footing, the measure would be unquestionably good, for the reasons just assigned. But if the notions enforced in these letters were to be favorably received and acted on, the stationary portion of the Provincial Courts would be abolished, and the Members employed (except during rotations of reasonable vacation) in an unceasing circulation of Civil and Criminal Justice throughout the Country; the most liberal scale of remuneration being allowed for such laborious occupation.

But whether the proceedings of the Sudder and Nizamut shall be generally carried on in English or any Indian tongue, a Chief Judge would find abundant occupation in the English departments of their business; although it is fervently to be hoped that the ministerial functions of various sorts now executed by that high Court, together with the unsuitable avocation of correspondence with Government or its Servants, may soon disappear, as they no doubt would on the elevation of the Sudder to the dignity of a King's Court.

Under any modifications that might be adopted as to the appointment of Judges, language of the proceedings, or the creation of a dignified Bar, and still more so, if no such modification should be adopted, it would be highly expedient, at every Presidency, to give to the King's Courts *Concurrent Jurisdiction* with the Sudders in appeals from Courts below. The choice which a Plaintiff in England has of his Tribunal, under the respective legal fictions of a breach of the King's peace, or injury to the King's Revenue, is one of the very best practical features of our System, whatever may be thought of the fictions themselves. It operates as a stimulus, and creates a competition among the Courts for this proof of popular confidence and favor; and the effect here on the operations of the Sudder could not fail to be very great. The worthy Vagabonds would not be able to make head for any time against the popularity, talents, industry, and incorruptibility of the "learned Brothers" in the other Court; and it may not be too much to say, that if this single and most judicious and reasonable measure of giving a *Concurrent Jurisdiction* in appeals, were but once established, an European *Indo-British* bar would inevitably and speedily be the result, as the only means of filling the desolate halls of the deserted Sudder.

The task proposed in writing these Letters is now at length brought to a close: their length will repel some readers; their freedom of opinion offend others; the important innovations recommended and suggested—the *novus sacrorum ordo*—will excite mirth or contempt in many; while particular interests and prejudices will necessarily be roused by the apprehension of loss or injury. A public writer must lay his account with all this; and if his views are honest, he ought to bear it with patience, and console himself with the hope that some at least will do justice to his motives, and regard errors of opinions, or faults in execution, with candor and forbearance.

PHILOPATRIS.

Indian News.

Bombay, December 22, 1821.—The brig *COUNTESS OF LOUDON*, from Batavia, arrived here on Wednesday. By her we received some English newspapers for the early part of May, a packet for Bombay, it would seem, having been forwarded by the ship *MARGARET*, lately arrived in Batavia, but which ship was in the first instance advertised for this place. We have been kindly favored with the following extracts of letters from Batavia, dated October 13, 1821.

"This year an unusual number of ships have visited us from your port, owing to the great scarcity of salt throughout Java, but it cannot be expected that such an opening for the employment of your vessels can be of frequent recurrence, as the island is fully equal to supply its own consumption, and leave a surplus for exportation. Like other parts of India, we have been visited by the Cholera Morbus, and its ravages in the first instance were principally confined to the inhabitants of the sea coasts, those engaged in the manufacture of salt abandoned their houses, from which circumstance Government required a foreign supply.

The season for Coffee has been remarkably fine, and the crop very abundant; notwithstanding the decline in price in the European markets, it still maintains a currency of 26 dollars a *pecul*. Most of the American vessels from Holland this year, have brought out their funds in milled guilders, consequently the importation of Spanish dollars has been unusually small, and it is impossible at the present moment to collect any quantity, even at the premium of 6 per cent. They are therefore reluctantly compelled to purchase their cargoes here, having no other alternative.

Sugars are 6½ to 7 dollars per *pecul*. Rice continues high, 80 dollars per *coyang* of 27 *peculs*; the foreign duty is taken off to the 8th of February next. Very little Tin in the Company's godowns, and the quantity from Banca will be unusually small this year.

The last Government sales were—

1st Sept. 10,000 <i>peculs</i> of Coffee,	averaging dollars 24-12
5,000 <i>peculs</i> of Banca Tin,	averaging dollars 15-66
22 <i>peculs</i> of Mace, had	averaging dollars 61-37
125 <i>peculs</i> of Nutmegs,	averaging dollars 49-78
29th Sept. 10,000 <i>peculs</i> of Coffee,	averaging dollars 24-98
30 <i>peculs</i> of Mace, damaged ..	averaging dollars 18-39
265 <i>peculs</i> of Nutmegs,	averaging dollars 20-49

A new duty on Opium has promulgated, to take effect after 31st of December next, when Bengal is to pay 350 guilders and others 200 guilders per chest. Patna Opium may be quoted at 1550, Turkey 950 to 1000. A small quantity of Malwa has lately been imported but no offer has been made for it, and we understand, it is not liked by our Opium Farmers. By a very recent arrival from Canton, we hear the latter has fallen to 700 dollars a *pecul*, and unsaleable at that price.

European manufactured goods of almost every description are a perfect drug with us, having several vessels lately direct from England. Freight to London £5 and little offering: exchanges merely nominal—London 5s. per dollar, four months' sight. Calcutta 200 sicca rupees per 100—Premium on dollars 6 to 7 per cent."

Another letter states, that the Cholera was subsiding at Batavia, but the fever continued to be very prevalent.—*Courier*.

Madras, December 27, 1821.—Christmas Day was observed at the Presidency during the early part with the customary solemnities; and in the Evening with that cheerful social intercourse suited to this great and joyous Festival.

The Brig *JOHN SHORE*, Captain Sutherland, from Calcutta the 9th instant, last from the northern Ports, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday.

We understand the fortunate Ticket, No. 725, which obtained the Prize of 100,000 Rupees on Saturday last, was purchased by Mr. Rutter, for a constituent in the Camp at Malligaum.

We trust the Rain which has fallen at the Presidency in considerable quantity both on Tuesday night and yesterday, has been general—a further supply we understand has been greatly required in different parts of the country.

On Saturday the 22d instant was held the Second Annual Examination of the Vepery Mission School of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—The Boys and Girls of the English and Tamil Schools were first assembled in the Vepery Church, where they were examined in their religious exercises, the former by the Revd. W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, who obligingly presided at this part of the duty of the day, and the latter by the Revd. Dr. Rottler and the Revd. L. P. Hanbroe.—The correctness of the English Classes, both of Boys and Girls, in answering the questions of the Church Catechism, and the distinctness and good emphasis with which they read, were particularly remarked; as were likewise the fluency with which the Tamil Girls read the elementary books prepared in their own language for progressive learning, according to the system of the National School Society.

The Children then adjourned to their several stations in the School-rooms.—The Girls in the English School exhibited to the Visitors their reading and writing lessons, and their needle work, which was observed to be all of the plain and useful kind.—The different classes were inspected in their tasks of writing on sand, spelling, reading and writing, Dr. Bell's system having been introduced as well in the Tamil as the English School, and cards and books printed for their use. Particular notice was attracted by the undutious class of Tamil Girls employed in cleaning cotton, spinning thread; and knitting—samples of their work were aid on a table, with specimens of books bound at the Institution.—The printing press was found actively engaged.

The Examination was attended by several families who were highly gratified with the interesting scene they witnessed.—The Children were all remarkably clean and healthy; and their rapid progress in useful acquirements,—their orderly behaviour, reflected the highest credit on their venerable pastor, the Reverend Dr. Rottler, and his able and indefatigable co-adjutor, the Reverend Mr. Hanbroe.

The revival of this late neglected Institution, with the great improvements in the system of tuition and the increase of the school in the course of two years from about forty children to nearly three hundred, cannot fail to prove a blessing of the most important kind to the populous neighbourhood in which it is situated.—*Government Gazette*.

Births.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. J. MANSFIELD, of a Daughter.

At Bankipore, Patna, on the 1st instant, the Lady of WILLIAM JAMES GRAY, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Nellore, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of T. V. STONHOUSE, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 11	Charles	Amren.	S. Towne	Leghorn	Aug. 17

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 15	Sullemany	British	R. S. Carter	China	Oct. 18
16	Helen	British	G. Longly	China	Oct. 13
16	Dunvegan Castle	British	D. Campbell	China	—
16	Sally	Arab	Said Cauder	Muscat	Dec. 3
16	Dudaloy	British	G. Jellicoe	Penang	Nov. 4
18	Bombay Castle	British	C. Hutchinson	Calcutta	Nov. 11
19	Countess London	British	A. Henning	Batavia	—

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 9	Margaret	British	J. Allan	Singapore
9	Albion	British	C. Weller	London
9	Hippolyta	British	J. Roberts	South America
9	Vrow Helena	Dutch	C. Fromstead	Java
10	Speke	British	P. McPherson	Sumatra
10	Alexander	British	R. Dickie	Batavia
10	Bridget	British	J. Leslie	Liverpool
10	Catherine	British	A. B. Benoist	Madras

BOMBAY

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 16	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Mandavee

Nautical Notices.

On the 6th instant, in latitude 20° 50' N. and longitude 37° 40' E. the American Brig CHARLES, passed a large Ship standing to the N. W. wind N. N. E. in 25 fathoms of water, supposed to be bound to Calcutta.

The Ship JUNITER, Captain W. Swan, for London, and Ship MENWAV, Captain B. Wight, for New South Wales, are expected to sail in two or three days.

The Ships EARL KELLY, ARGYLE, HEROINE, FERGUSSON and EXMOUTH, have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops to Penang and Singapore. Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. proceeds with them in command.

Passengers.

Passengers per WOODFORD, from Calcutta for England.—Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. M. Droz, Mrs. Judson, Lieutenant J. R. Thellusson; Misses Maria Macnaghten, Hannah Macnaghten, Sophia Taylor, and Mary Bird; Masters Stuart Macnaghten, Claude Taylor, Henry Taylor, Robert Bird, and Henry Bird. For Madras.—Mrs. Weatherall, Major Weatherall, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Beatson.

Passenger per SULLEMANY, from China to Bombay.—Lieutenant Turrel, of the Honorable Company's Marine.

Passengers per BOMBAY CASTLE, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Major Pepper, Captain Roberdeau, and Lieutenant Agar.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major J. Rodber, Horse Artillery, from Meerut.—Major R. C. Garnham, 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Loodiana.—Captain G. N. C. Campbell, Horse Artillery, from Neemuch.—Surgeon G. G. Campbell, Garrison Surgeon, from Agra.

Departures.—Captain J. Tulloch, 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry, to Kurnaul.—Captain W. Hough, 1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry, to Europe.—Captain H. Ross, 2d Battalion 21st Native Infantry, to Sangor.—Lieutenant T. M. Taylor, 5th Light Cavalry, to Ghazepore and Muttra.—Lieutenant A. Syme, 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to Jehanabad.—Lieutenant T. R. Thellusson, 3d Light Cavalry, to Europe.

Deaths.

On the 1st instant, the infant Son of F. H. SPENCER, Esq. aged 7 months and 15 days.

At Jaulnah, on the 12th ultimo, after a short illness, Ensign HENRY STURROCK, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry; most sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1822.

Torab Ally was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Aussroff and Auckemootah, and tried before the Hon'ble Sir Francis Macdaghden. The Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY, and the criminal was sentenced to be executed on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, in the Bow Bazar, exactly opposite to the late Sergeant James's House. John Brown was put to the bar, charged with having, on the 7th day of December last, at Diamond Harbour, on board the CAMBRIDGE, murdered Thomas Wilson, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife. The Jury returned a Verdict of MANSLAUGHTER; and the Prisoner was sentenced to be confined for 12 calendar months on the Common Jail of Calcutta.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Indigo.—The business done in this during the week has not been very considerable, but the prices keep firm at our quotations.—We yesterday heard of the sale of a parcel of fine Indigo, about 400 maunds, at 260—about 240 maunds of Furruckabad at 200, all round—120 maunds of Mirzapore, at 230, and about 80 maunds of fine Jessore, at 255, all in Bond.—We expected to have been able to insert the particulars of the July sale at the India House, in our present number, but were disappointed.—The ANNA brings accounts of a sale that took place at Bordenn, early in August, about 1,500 chests, which averaged 12½ franks per French pound.—The commercial accounts by this ship will, no doubt, be pretty generally known in course of the day, and will probably tend to fix the price of the article permanently throughout the season.

Cotton.—Has been dull during the week, the price may be stated at our quotations.—At Mirzapore it is quoted at an advance since our last, the price on the 1st of January for new Cutchoura being 20 rupees per local maund.—At Rygwangolah the price on the 5th of January for old Cutchoura was 15-4 to 15-8 per maund.—Exports during the week for country consumption 2,000 maunds.—Stock 23,000 maunds.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this during the week.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Neither of these have been much in demand during the week, they may be stated at our quotations.

Grain.—The transactions in Rice have been extensive throughout the week at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—Are in fair demand.—Allahabad Sannahs and Meer-gunj Mahmoodies have advanced since our last—some other sorts have suffered a trifling decline.

Europe Goods.—The demand for them is improving, but we cannot as yet venture to alter our quotations.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £3 10s. to £4 10s., as the Free Traders are now dropping off fast—we do not expect to hear of any at a lower rate than this during the season.

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of December, 1821.

Sugar, to London,	bazar maunds	18566
Liverpool,		21447
Saltpetre, to London,		13619
Liverpool,		8163
Rice, to London,	baga	8791
Piece Goods, to London,	pieces	27147
Silk, to London,	bazar maunds	283
Indigo, to London,	factory maunds	4855
Liverpool,		26

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of December, 1821.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
From 1st to the 31st of Dec...	33,20,889	134,984	3,464,873
Previously this year,	1,83,66,981	12,18,957	89,584,824
Total,	2,16,95,970	13,53,941	93,049,697

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
13 8	Six per cent. New Loans,	13 4
18 8	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	18 4
17 12	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	17 8